

TURKISH TROOPS BEGIN RAID OVER EGYPT'S BORDER

Commanders Expect Moslems to Join, but British Are Confident.

RUSSIAN REPORTS TELL OF STRONGHOLD'S FALL

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—A Turkish army has crossed the frontier into Egypt, according to dispatches received here to-day from Rome. This information was contained in the following statement, based on an official message from Constantinople to the Turkish Ambassador in Italy:

"The Turkish army crossed the Egyptian frontier yesterday.

"The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has sought refuge in the military ports of Russia. The Ottoman fleet has bombarded Poti, causing heavy damage.

"The British fleet has left the waters of Abkhaz, leaving one cruiser there."

"It is known that the Turkish commanders expect the Moslems in Egypt to rise and join them as the army marches across the country. It is reported here that the invasion is not in force and that the British troops will have little trouble in repelling the Turks, who are depending on the Egyptian reinforcements.

"The Turkish army is now in the country to a religious war.

Despatches to-night from Petrograd tell of repeated successes of the Russian army in the Caucasus. A strong Russian force of 10,000 men, which had been captured, and a force of Kurdish cavalry has been scattered. The Kurds, supported by regulars and armed peasants, tried to stem the Russian advance in the Caucasus. A strong Russian force of 10,000 men, which had been captured, and a force of Kurdish cavalry has been scattered. The Kurds, supported by regulars and armed peasants, tried to stem the Russian advance in the Caucasus.

Armenian bands too, are marauding and the persecution of the Armenians has been started in earnest. Armenian refugees are pouring into the Turkish frontier along the Taurus-Persian frontier.

The Morning Post correspondent in Petrograd, reports that the captured stronghold is Kerkelak, on the River Araxes, in a mountainous region towering 6,000 feet. The place was taken last Friday and on Saturday the Turks made a determined effort to recapture it, but were beaten back.

Armenians in Petrograd are enlisting in the Russian Caucasus armies in large numbers.

Reports from Athens say that the British and French warships have almost completed the destruction of the forts on the Dardanelles and that marines will soon be landed. The probable landing place is on the Troad, plains, the site of the ancient city of Troy.

Despite optimistic reports sent out from Constantinople it is known that an economic crisis threatens the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish Treasury is empty and no way presents itself of filling it. The customs receipts for August were only \$40,000, as against \$350,000 in the previous year.

The employees of the Turkish Government have received no salaries for several months and the large sum borrowed from Germany at the beginning of the war has been spent.

ARABS ATTACK ITALIANS

Are Repulsed at Sionta, Tripoli—Activities Is Increasing.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, via Havre, Nov. 9.—Bedouins, supported by artillery, have attacked an Italian redoubt at Sionta, near Cyrene, but were repulsed. An Italian officer and six men were killed.

Faoua, near Benghazi. Their activity is increasing.

Sionta is in Barca, the eastern division of Tripoli. The town is about five miles from the Mediterranean coast. Benghazi is a town of Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra.

POVERTY IN TURKEY.

Many in Constantinople Are Reported in Want.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BORNEAU, Nov. 9.—A former Italian Ambassador to Turkey, now living in Florence, has received a letter from Constantinople, written a few days before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish hostilities, in which the following statement is made:

"Constantinople has become a German city. German officers direct all the public utilities and services, including the postal service. The crews of the Bosphorus and Golden Horn are German and many German tourists have been retained in service here instead of being recalled to Germany.

"The poverty in the city is extreme. Sugar is lacking, also medical products."

TURK PEACE PARTY OUT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The representatives of the peace party in the Turkish Ministry resigned on November 9, leaving the war party in control, according to dispatches from Ambassador Morgenthau to the State Department to-day. They are the Ministers of Agriculture, Interior and Post and Telegraph.

Mr. Morgenthau had previously informed the Department that these three men had done their utmost to keep Turkey out of the war and were the first to leave the Turkish Ministry. They were the only Turkish diplomats who had been in the knowledge or sanction of the State and with the influence of German officers.

Mr. Morgenthau is now looking after the interests of Serbia as well as of France and Great Britain.

MANY TURKS TRIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.—The fear of local disturbances has resulted in an unusual activity of courts-martial during the last few days.

Any one expressing anti-Government opinions is promptly arrested and subjected to court-martial. There have been several public executions.

U. S. ACTS FOR TURKEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Nov. 9.—Rifat Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, headed over the Turkish interests in France, the care of United States Ambassador Herrick to-day. Mr. Herrick also is attending to the affairs of Germany and Austria.

THE GOEBEN PURSUED.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Bucharest reports that several Russian submarines are pursuing the Goeben and the Breslau.

Japan May Send an Army to Help France in Belgium

Tokio Military Men Favor Cooperative Move—Only 4,800 Germans in Tsing-tao Garrison—China Relieved at Escaping Trouble.

DEFENDERS WELL TREATED, WASHINGTON HEARS

TOKIO, Nov. 9.—The question of Japan sending an army to cooperate with the French and British in France and Belgium has received added attention since the fall of Tsing-tao.

In military circles the idea finds much support. It is thought that the move would be welcomed by France.

Despatches from Tsing-tao say that the German representatives agreed last night to the terms of surrender imposed by Gen. Kuniida, commanding the Japanese and British land forces, and that the actual transfer of the garrison will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Special commissioners met to-day to make the necessary arrangements for the disposal of prisoners and the settlement of other details.

Tsing-tao Garrison 4,800 Men.

PEKIN, Nov. 9.—The German Legation here announces that the garrison of Tsing-tao consisted of from 4,800 to 5,000 men. The town was not badly damaged by the bombardment.

Chinese officials appear to be greatly relieved by the fall of Tsing-tao as it lessens the likelihood of international complications. The hope is expressed that China may now go about her work of reconstruction undisturbed by fear of external questions.

Captured Germans Well Cared for.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The surrender of the German garrison at Tsing-tao was formally conducted to-day, according to advices received at the State Department. Germans captured heretofore by the Japanese have been well cared for and the officers have been paroled.

As regards the report that part of the garrison escaped from the city to Chinese territory, it is pointed out that China, to avoid complications, will be obliged to return the fugitives.

Three German Attacks Smashed by the Allies

Continued from First Page.

yesterday's communications have been maintained.

In the Argonne and in the districts around Verdun there have been actions of minor importance.

On our right wing, in Lorraine, there is nothing new. In Alsace new attacks by the Germans against the heights of Col de Ste. Marie have again resulted for them in a decided check.

DIXMUDE BOMBARDED.

Belgians Claim Slight Advantage at Nieuport.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
HAVRE, Nov. 9.—The Belgian Government announced to-day that the situation at the front is stationary and that the Germans have bombarded Dixmude. The announcement follows:

"The situation at Nieuport is stationary, with slight advantage to us. On the remainder of the front almost complete quiet prevails. The enemy still occupies on the right bank of the Yser several points of support which have been cannonaded by our artillery. Dixmude has been cannonaded by the enemy."

FOGS ANNOY AVIATORS.

Allies' Airmen Able to Keep Enemy Puzzled, However.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Germans have been aided by the fogs of the last few days, which to some extent have nullified the persistent enterprise of the Allies' airmen, who are still, however, able to keep the enemy puzzled.

The significance of the obviously important movements of troops in Belgium in the last few days is not explained by the allied commanders. The correspondence in the rear differs as to the situation, though the majority seem to favor the view that the Germans are withdrawing important forces to stem the Russian advance.

"There is, however, nothing to suggest that the Germans contemplate a general retreat to the west. Nevertheless the tendency here is hopeful. The military experts of the Times emphasize the importance of Russian progress, saying that the Cossacks are at last at the gateway to Silesia and that German resources are being strained to the breaking point to continue the pretence of seeking in the west for a decision no longer within reasonable hope."

FIGHT LIKE APACHES.

Indian Troops Creep Among Germans and Slay with Knives.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail in France, in describing the work of the Indian troops says that for night operations they cannot be excelled. Night after night, he says, they discard their rifles and knives, armed only with their celebrated knives creep stealthily from the trenches and spreading out in wide, open formation use their own system of signalling as they approach their objective.

When there is a cessation of artillery fire or while both sides are pounding away at each other the Indians worm their way toward German outposts and dispose of the sentries without a sound. Then suddenly they dash up in front of the enemy's trenches and with wild yells they are at work. The correspondent concludes:

"It is by such preliminary work that an excellent opening is made for our troops, who take the fullest advantage of it."

FRESH TROOPS GATHER.

Strong German Force Massing Between Arras and Conrath.

By JAMES DUNN.
Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROTTERDAM, Nov. 9.—The Kaiser having countermanded the order for an advance along the coast, the Germans are now concentrating a strong force between Arras and Conrath. Fresh troops are being hurried forward for an immediate attack.

This movement has been going on for a week, and the Germans have taken all precautions to keep the news from the Belgians. The bridges have been blown up over the Ghent canal and the bridges over the Bruges canal have been closed. The Germans have tried to stop communications with Holland and Dutch newspapers have been confiscated.

At Aardenburgh last night gun fire was heard at a considerable distance. The aeroplanes of the Allies are keeping a close watch on the German movements. From Brussels I learn that although the big Zeppelin shed has been finished the six aeroplanes which were being assembled in it are still at Haselt, as the Germans fear the Allies' aeroplanes, which are flying from the plain of Eterbeek.

The first arrival of the American gift of wheat to the Allies was warmly welcomed in that town, where there is a bread and salt famine, while all the potatoes have been confiscated for the German soldiers.

Reinforcements from Germany are pouring into north Belgium. All villages and towns have soldiers billeted in them. In the Kroonstad of Kempen there are 7,000 German soldiers, where a week ago there was not a single troop.

TROOPS RUSHED EAST.

Crown Prince Said to Be Leading Big Force to Stem Russians.

By HERBERT DECKWORTH.
Special Correspondent of the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.—It is reported that the German Crown Prince, with great masses of troops, has been hurriedly withdrawn from the west in the hope of stemming the Russian advance through Silesia.

German newspapers have not published the news of the great Russian advance to the Silesian frontier.

Another German report declares that the project of reaching Calais has not been abandoned and that the main object of the western operations is still to open the road to the French coast.

The Tude of Berlin says that Pzemsyl is ready for a second siege and that the fortifications have been strengthened. Every one not possessing three months provisions has been ordered to leave. It is anticipated that the Russians will begin the bombardment with heavy artillery in a few days.

MEN WAIT FOR DEATH.

Rendered Helpless at Ypres Fighting by Fire of Guns.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 10.—All correspondents in northern France agree that the Germans have abandoned their more northern attack and are massing around Ypres for another desperate attempt to break through to the coast. They are bringing up every available man and gun. All the correspondents agree that the fighting in the last ten days has been the most awful conflict in which men were ever engaged. The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in northern France, returning to this subject, says:

"Terrorism shines through it here and there, but mainly on both sides it has been simply a slaughter field in which all human qualities were annihilated or at least strangled by the destructive power of artillery."

"We just wait for death," said a Belgian officer last night. "It will be better for it if it does not reach us in all this storm of shells."

"It is a war without soul or adventure. In the early days, when I scoured the country with a party of motor scouts, there was some sport. For any audacity or cunning we had we could get some kind of payment. The individual counted. But now in the business around Ypres what can men do? Infantry, cavalry or scout? It is the gun that does all the business, heaving out shells and delivering death in a merciless way. It is gun against gun, with men as targets. Helpless as the leaves torn from these autumn trees by a storm of hail, our men are falling like the leaves to the ground and are heaped with them, and there is no decisive victory for either side. One week of death is followed by another week of death. The position changes a little, but that is all, and the business goes on again. It is appalling."

The correspondent goes on to say that

One, for \$15, \$20, \$30, or \$50 for his Christmas!

PURIE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.

576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST.

YPRES IN FLAMES; ART TREASURES BURN

German Shells Start Fire Which Destroys Much of Old Flemish Town.

FAMOUS HALLES IN RUINS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle with the Belgian army reports to-night that Ypres is in flames and that the greater part of the fine old Flemish town is in ruins. He says that the Germans poured 11 and 13 inch shells into the place from dawn on Nov. 9.

No one was killed, as the town was completely deserted. An officer who left in the forenoon told the correspondent that the only living things he saw were a dog and an old, crippled Flemish woman, who was trying to quench the flames with buckets of water.

A northwest breeze fanned the flames and as most of the houses are timbered on the western side the town was soon a mass of red hot wreckage. The objective of the German bombardment seemed to be the Halles, the most considerable Gothic structure of its sort in Belgium. The correspondent says:

"Much of the structural work was done in the thirteenth century. The destruction is a crime against civilization equivalent to Louvain and Rheims. The tower of the former Cathedral of St. Martin is also partly in ruins. It dates from 1221. Many paintings, chiefly by Rubens and his pupils, are reported to have been removed to a place of safety."

Ypres was once one of the most prosperous cities in Europe. In the thirteenth century it housed a population of 200,000, an unusual number for those times, and it was the centre of the cloth making industry. Wars and plagues led to the decay of the city, and the town was reduced to a village. The town was rebuilt by Count Baldwin of Flanders in 1200, and completed in 1304. In 1793 the French destroyed the statues in the niches in 1854. The restoration of the building has been under way since 1905.

The Halles is the most imposing building of the old part of the town. It was begun by Count Baldwin of Flanders in 1200, and completed in 1304. In 1793 the French destroyed the statues in the niches in 1854. The restoration of the building has been under way since 1905.

Other noted buildings in Ypres are the Nieuwekerk, 1620-24; the Hotel de Ville, 1654; the town hall, which was replaced by Count Baldwin of Flanders in 1200, and completed in 1304. In 1793 the French destroyed the statues in the niches in 1854. The restoration of the building has been under way since 1905.

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PROFESSOR PAUL CRET KILLED AT THE FRONT

Noted Architect of University of Pennsylvania Faculty Slain in Battle.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Paul Philippe Cret, professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania and one of the foremost architects of America, was killed in a recent battle in northern France, according to word received here to-day.

The death of the noted architect, who was a French reservist and fought as a private, came as a distinct shock, not only to the students and members of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, but to the city of Philadelphia.

Prof. Cret was the designer of the Valley Forge Soldiers Memorial Arch and the Pan-American Union Building. He also furnished plans for numerous public buildings in Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Chicago, Albany and other cities.

He came to Philadelphia in 1903 at the invitation of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was named professor of architectural design. In addition to his many other activities here he was a member of the municipal art jury, and from 1904 to 1907 he was in charge of architectural teaching at the Academy of Fine Arts.

Accompanied by his wife Prof. Cret was absent on a vacation last summer when the war broke out. He was among the first to respond when France issued a call for reservists. While a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, he did his military service.

Soon after his enlistment M. Cret volunteered as a nurse. She was accepted and assigned as a member of the staff of Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute. Arrangements were made whereby M. Cret should be constantly near the detachment with which her husband was connected.

A letter recently received from M. Cret by a friend in this city, said: "Paul's regiment, which has been guarding bridges, has been ordered to the fighting line."

HERE TO GIVE GERMAN SIDE.

Frederick von Schmidt-Pauli Talks at Columbia.

Frederick von Schmidt-Pauli, a German, who has come to this country to tell of conditions prior to the world war and to give Americans some idea of the German point of view, gave a short talk yesterday afternoon to friends of Prof. Shienberg of Columbia University. Until the outbreak of the war he was a student of philosophy and literature in the University of Bonn. She straightway took a course in Red Cross training and acted as nurse in the hospitals in Bonn, adding German, French and Belgian wounded.

Frederick von Schmidt-Pauli has written several novels, one of which, entitled "Die Zukunft," was edited by Maxmillian Harden. She also delivered talks on literature in Hamburg and other places prior to the war. She is related on her mother's side to the family of Count Schachenski, husband of the former Miss Gladys Vanderbilt.